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NOTICE.

25 per cent reduction will be made on all my STYLOGRAPHIC PENS. ion will continue till further notice. I have moved my office and store to 18 John-st.
ME. A. J. DITMAN,
Druggist.

Astor House, corner Barolar-st. has the only and exclusive sale of my Guld Pens in the Aster House, with a large assortment at the reduced prices.

John Folky,

Gold Pen Manufacturor,
18 John-st

OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW.
/ 111 Fullent, New York,
Docks, Library Tables, &c.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-All the National League branches of Limerick have condemy d the Pope's rescript. = Trouble is impending in the Royal Society of British Artists, owing to political differences. = Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is seriously ill at Milan. - The Bologna Exhibition was opened yesterday by the King of Italy. Prince Bismarck informed Mr. Carl Schurz that the peace of Europe will be maintained. Boulanger's campaign extra; 2,000,000 copies to be distributed gratis ==== Another abscess has broken in the German Emperor's throat.

Domestic .- Eight persons were killed and thirty hurt, and seventeen houses destroyed by the explosion of a car of powder on the Reading road, at Locust Gap, Penn. —— A circus train was wrecked near Steubenville, Ohio, and several persons were hurt. —— The track in the tunnel of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Cascade Mountains was completed. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. proposed to their employes to establish a

City and Suburban .- Patrick Ford, the Editor of "The Irish World," expressed himself as strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine's renomination, giving arguments to show that the Maine statesman was the only Republican candidate who can succeed. The Rev. Dr. Clark, of Portland, Maine, a delegate to the Methodist General Conference, died. = A six-days' go-as-you-please match begun at the Madison Square Garden. ==== The police hunting for the man who substituted brown paper for \$41,000 in bank notes in a package belonging to the American Exchange Bank. The Duke of Marlborough, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace and S. V. R. Cruger arrived on the Etruria. The Brooklyn ball team was defeated by the Baltimores by a score of 7 to 3. === The final services were held in the old Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn; the work of pulling the edifice down begins to-day. - The new High License law was remarkably well complied with in New-Jersey towns. === Two men arrested for conspiracy to defraud several firms to the extent of \$200,000.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature Mesterday: Highest, 170 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 60 1-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

A singular accident, with calamitous results, occurred on the Reading Railroad late Saturday night. It some way a freight train became divided by the giving out of couplings, and subsequently the two sections came together with violence. One of the cars was filled with powder, which exploded. The explosion took place close to a number of houses occupied by coal miners. These houses were blown to atoms; several of the occupants were killed, and considerable other damage was caused This seems to belong to the category of unpreventable accidents, though more careful management by the brakemen on the detached section of the train might have saved the crash.

Local interest in the National campaign will begin to be crystallized with the holding of Republican primaries to-morrow night to select delegates to the State Convention and likewise to the Congressional District conventions which are to choose the city's representatives in the nominating assembly at Chicago. A glance at the prospects in the various districts is furnished in another column. Good judgment and a wise regard for the interests of the party at large will dictate the selection of delegates that will do honor to New-York and give this great city the measure of influence that it ought to exert in the National Convention.

New-Jersey's first Sunday under the new Riquor law afforded excellent evidence that the evils of the liquor traffic can be not only curbed but suppressed by wise legislation and the stringent enforcement of restrictive enactments. Such a Sunday was never known in the State before. In the large cities the saloons were closed almost without exception. The reason for this is that the very fact of selling liquor on Sunday works a forfeiture of the That section of the law is to be attacked in the courts with all the force that legal scumen can bring to bear. It was noticeable that some of the closed saloons bore the legend, "Closed until the law is changed." New-York seems to have profited by the enforced closing up in the near-by cities, and the hundreds who crossed the North River in search of something to drink report that they had no clear the legal status of all Indians. This is de- as much. The export demand has so far ceased.

difficulty in getting all they wanted. The Crosby High-License law (if Governor Hill allows it to become a law) will change this to a certain extent at least. Not only will many of the saloons be shut up, but those who get licenses will take great pains not to run the risk of losing what they have to pay a good round sum for.

of the Mugwump seceders swell the chorus of

premature triumph over the battle which is

still to be fought. Bragging goes a long way

in Democratic politics, and there is a great

demonstration of noisy exultation all along the

line. President Cleveland, as the country was

informed with the same effusive confidence

which was displayed in the early stages of the

campaign of 1884, is destined to sweep the

country and to bury the Republican party out

of sight. Not only will he carry with largely

increased majorities, say these boasters, the five

Northern States which were Democratic then,

but he will also capture such Republican

strongholds as Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. "It will

be an avalanche this time!" exclaim these

political braggarts in an ecstacy of delight.

They have forgotten that in 1884 it was to be

was disastrously beaten a week before the

election and only carried into the White House

by a series of trivial accidents at the last

moment and the turning of five or six hundred

votes. The confidence game in politics is in

keeping, however, with the general manage-

ment of a party whose workers are largely

recruited from the bar-rooms and criminal

As the Democrats have selected their candi-

date in advance of their convention, they have

leisure for trumpeting of this nature. The

Republican party on the other hand is quietly

organizing for a victory without knowing defi-

nitely who the leader will be. The campaign

was virtually opened last year when the Na-

tional League was formed by representatives

of working clubs throughout the Nation. State

League after State League has since been

organized, and a great impetus has been given

to the cause of Republicanism. Thousands

upon thousands of young men who have never

voted in a Presidential year have been at-

tracted by the active work of the Republican

League in the Northern States. This work is

going on without reference to the canvass for

the Presidential nomination and is one of the

surest indications of the approaching triumph

of Republican principles. When the conven-

tion meets the party will be in better condition

for an active campaign than it has been for

many years. Not only will there be harmony,

enthusiasm and enlightened party spirit in the

National councils, but thousands of volunteer

canvassers will be already in line under the

time-honored standards of progressive Repub-

licanism, let the leader be who he may. While

the Democrats are boasting, the Republicans

are industriously working and can well afford

Ardor on the Republican side, moreover, is

stimulated by the reflection that there is to be

this year a battle for principles. In 1884 the

Democratic candidate was without a record on

National questions, and with the exception of a

few guarded and equivocal remarks in a speech

at Newark he scrupulously avoided committing

himself on the subject of the tariff. On the

Republican side protection was made the com-

manding issue of the canvass. The Democrats

advocated free trade where it was safe for them

to do so and protection where dissimulation

was necessary. It was a skulking campaign.

It cannot be repeated this year. There must

now be a fight in the open. President Cleve

land is known to-day as the leader of the free

trade column. He will appeal to the country

for re-election on the ground of his last mes-

sage, his pretensions as a Civil Service Re-

former having been abandoned in the face of

his actual record for partisanship. The issue

this year cannot be misrepresented or ignored

by Democratic partisans. The election will in-

volve the triumph either of English or of Amer-

ican industries. The Republican party is in-

vigorated by this prospect of a battle for princi-

ples in which it will have the sympathy and

support of the industrial interests of the Nation

and of the great army of American working-

men. With a leader who represents what is

characteristic of American civilization and

progress, that party cannot be defeated in the

LAW FOR THE INDIANS.

In the interest of the approaching campaign,

Congress should not overlook important meas-

ures which have no political bearing. The

bill prepared by the Indian Rights Association

to establish courts for the Indians on the vari-

ous reservations, and extend the protection of

the laws of the States and Territories over all

Indians, certainly deserves a place among such

bills. It seeks to further the work of assimilat-

ing the Indians among our population, and de-

stroying, so far as possible, the inconsistencies

and anomalies of their present position, which

was so well begun in the Dawes Severalty Act.

This was only a beginning, however, and much

At present the reservations are without

courts and a system of law. This was never a

tolerable situation, because there was no re-

dress for the red man for crimes committed

against him by the white, and none for the

white for crimes committed against him by the

Indian. As between members of the same

tribe, native law and custom furnished a rude

justice, with which they were content. But

these have now decayed, and with nothing to

take their place the situation is rapidly growing

unbearable. The bill therefore provides that

the laws, both civil and criminal, existing at

the time of its passage in the State or Territory

in which any Indian reservation is situated,

shall be extended over such reservation, so far

as they are applicable and do not conflict with

this law and do not relate to subjects treated

therein. The President has the power, how-

ever, within six months after the act is passed.

or upon the certification of a Court Commis-

sioner that a law is prejudicial or inapplicable,

to forbid its operation. These Court Commis-

sioners are inferior judges, to be appointed by

the United States Circuit Courts for the hear-

ing of cases, with an appeal to the United States

District Court. There are also to be commit-

ting magistrates, with powers similar to those

of justices of the peace, and an official known

as the Next Friend, who is to act as the special

representative of Indians, both prosecuting for

them and defending them, besides acting as

prosecuting officer of the agency. The agent

is to have the powers of a sheriff. It will be

seen that this is an effort to supply a system of

daw as nearly analogous as possible to that of

the white communities, and preparing the In-

dians for that complete incorporation into the

body politic which it is only reasonable to ex-

pect at some future day. The act does not ap-

ply to the five civilized tribes of the Indian Ter-

ritory, to any Seneca reservation in New-York,

nor to the Cherokee reservation in North Caro-

One important provision of the bill makes

Presidential conflict.

remains to be done.

to be satisfied with the situation.

haunts of the Nation.

courts. They may sue and be sued, make con-BRAGGING AND WORK. These are the provisions of chief importance. The clacquers of the Administration are The bill is designed to accomplish an object making a great din over the prospects of the which appeals to every patriotic man. The Presidential canvass. The rumbling basses of plan seems to be a wise one, and should have the Bourbon Democrats and the shrill trebles

the speedy and earnest consideration of Con-

whether residing on or off a reservation, are

entitled to the full protection and exemptions

secured by the Constitution to persons other

than such citizens, the exception being made

that such reasonable restraint as is necessary

to the reservation system shall be maintained.

IRISB-AMERICAN IDEAS. Patrick Ford has the reputation of being an ntense Irishman. No fair-minded man who will read the remarkable interview with him published on another page will doubt that while he is a characteristic Irishman in his loyal devotion to his own country he is essentially American in his views of all questions relating to his adopted country. Proofs of this assertion are too numerous in this interview to be cited in detail, but attention may be directed to one or two striking points. Mr. Ford is opposed in this country to solid votes of races, or nationalities, or religious bodies. Such votes, he well says, are a menace to the Republic and an injury to the elements that cast them. He would not have Irishmen, as Irishmen, go out 'an avalanche' also, and that their candidate of the Democratic party, where they have been voting so long, nor into the Republican party, where many of them found themselves for the first time four years ago. He would have them act as Americans in American politics and vote for a candidate or for principles, not as a matter of Irish politics or of religious intrigue, but solely because they honor a representative American or heartily approve of a courageous and enlightened national policy. Professor Goldwin Smith does not derive keener satisfaction from the prospect of the breaking up of the solid support which Democracy until 1884 received from the Irish than Mr. Ford himself enjoys in the hope that that vote will be permanently divided between the leading parties.

Equally true to the American spirit is Mr. Ford's explanation of Mr. Blaine's popularity among men of Irish birth. He dismisses with contempt the insinuation that Irishmen would expect him, if elected President, to plunge the country into a foreign war. As Americans loving their adopted country equally with citizens of other races, they do not want a war with any nation. "Ireland is dear to us," he exclaims, but America is far dearer as our home and the home of our children for the ages to come!" They do not honor Mr. Blaine because they consider that he might aid Ireland by clouding the relations of England and the United States, but simply for the reason that genuine Americans are for him-because they love their adopted country and regard him as its ablest and noblest champion. It is because Mr. Blaine appeals to the best instincts of Americanism and represents better than any one else that system of industrial emancipation and development lying at the base of existing prosperity and progress in the United States that he has earned the good will and affection of so many Irishmen who until 1884 voted only for Democratic candidates. The Mugwump sneer has been: "Mr. Blaine's support has come from bad Irishmen who are spoiling for a fight !" Mr. Ford's dignified rejoinder is that Irishmen can be good Americans and as such honor one of the best types of Amer-

ican manhood. There is a touch of Celtic humor in the Irish leader's explanation of the disproportion between the number of disaffected Republicans who supported Mr. Cleveland and the number of Irish Democrats who voted for Mr. Blaine. 'On general principles," he remarks, "it is very much easier to make an American out of an Irishman than it is to turn an American into a Mugwump." He believes that the army of Irish Republicans will be rapidly recruited and the force of Mugwump stragglers inevitably diminished in the present campaign; but he considers Mr. Blaine's leadership essential. On this point he speaks without reserve and with marked emphasis. He says plainly that the nomination of Mr. Blaine will draw off from the Democratic column a large fraction of its ordinary voting strength, and that no other candidate who may be named by the Republicans can be equally successful in that respect. There is much in this candid presentation of the political prospect that may be soberly pondered by the delegates soon to assemble in National Convention.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Secretary Fairchild has bought \$10,495,400 bonds during the past two weeks, paying \$12,-473.047 for them. His announcement of the in tention to buy was made three weeks ago, and prices have risen since April 14 3 1-4 cents for the coupon fours and 3 1-8 cents for the registered fours. The bank statement shows that the gain last week was large-nearly \$4,-000,000-and during the two weeks of bond buying the banks have gained \$6,000,000. But the published accounts show that \$3,675,000 of this gain came from the interior and not from the Treasury. The Treasury lost \$5,100,000 cash last week, but gained \$1.900,000 the week before, so that since bond-buying began it has paid out \$3,200,000 more than it has taken in, and this neludes the settlements of May 1.

With nearly \$4,000,000 added to bank reserves and nearly \$2,000,000 to bank loans during the past week, the prices of stocks declined and also the prices of commodities. In stocks the dealine was small; for the most active sixty only threeeights of a dollar per share. The fall in commodities was greater, notwithstanding some advance in cotton, sugar, lard and oil, and the stiffening in breadstuffs resulting from reports of injury to wheat. Taking all commodities together, prices are about 1 1-2 per cent lower than week ago, though wheat and corn lost only a quarter of a cent, oats gained, sugar gained a sixeenth, and cotton and lard an eighth each. But the yielding in prices had not any of the character of a panic, if the collapse in tin be excepted, though the gradual disappearance of values was perhaps on that account the more significant.

In looking for causes, one finds that the demand for building materials, for the many articles which enter into the construction of dwellings and stores, has sensibly diminished. Last year there was a rage for building all over the country; now there s a reaction, as the following figures from "The Real Estate Record" of this city show:

1888. Buildings projected, April, esti-\$5,311,976 \$11,082,395 Conveyances, April, considera-

Buildings, 4 months, cost 14,762,975 Conveyances, 4 months 79,029,797 Definite figures for other cities cannot be given, but accounts indicate that the reaction has been general and, where building and speculation were most active last year, greater than at New-York. For the decrease in railroad building. after the extraordinary record of last year, all were prepared. Connected with this is the de-cline in iron manufacture. At this time last year the weekly output was 138,514 tons, and though the returns for May 1 have not yet been made, it is inferred from published accounts that the output is not larger than 110,769 tons, the amount according to the last statement of "The But prices have weakened, netwith standing the shrinkage in output, so that No. 1 foundry is now quoted at \$19 50, and steel rails at \$30 50, with continued depression in the market for bars, structural iron and nails.

Rains in California and in the Northwestern States have affected the wheat market materially. and it is hoped have helped the yield at least

however, that shipments of wheat for the last clared to be that all Indians not citizens, week in April from Atlantic ports were 185,222 bushels against 1,524.253 for the same week last year. For four weeks of April exports from the Atlantic ports were only 1,554,727 bushels wheat, against 5,955,336 last year, and 1,394,759 bushels corn against 3,728,468 last year. But the exports of flour for the four This gives all Indians standing before the weeks were 70,000 barrels larger than last year, and cotton exports were also larger. In all, exports from New-York for the post five weeks show an increase of 3.3 per cent over last year, when the total from all ports was \$47,600,000. The imports at New-York for the five weeks show a decline of 4 per cent, and all imports last year were \$63,600,000. Similar changes elsewhere would make the excess of imports over exports about \$12,000,000 for April, but in any case it has for some time been plain that a suspension of foreign investments here, or a change in the demand for money abroad, might induce gold exports. The advance in the rate of foreign exchange, and the loss of gold by the Bank of England last week, lead to the supposition that

its rates may now be advanced. The volume of business continues though not so large as last year. At New-York last week the decrease in exchanges was triffing, but sales of stocks were 34 per cent larger than last year, and though the average of prices is now \$61 for the same stocks which then averaged \$70, the sales are now mainly of the lower priced sort. The exchanges at six principal cities outside of New-York last week were 5.1 per cent less than for the same week last year. Railroad earnings continue good, thirty-one roads reporting gains of 7 1-4 per cent for the last week of April, but many of them are not roads of which securities are on the stock list. The reduction of dividends by the Pennsylvania Company was neither a great nor an unexpected change. In net earnings, all know that the principal railroads have not been doing as well as last year, and excepting as to roads in the coal region or those affected by Western strikes, the tendency is to over-rate the loss.

CIVILIZATION BY MURDER.

There comes from Brazil a bit of news which for the credit of humanity it would be pleasant not to believe; but the authority on which it comes is too good for that, and it must be received as authentic. One Joaquin Bueno, acting under the patronage of an influential syndicate, including five Provincial Deputies, organized a force of seventy assassins and set out deliberately to exterminate the peaceful and friendly Indians of Paranapanema. Making an attack upon the chief Indian village, he easily frightened the natives away. He and his accomplices then impregnated with strychnine all the wells and stores of provisions, and retired, leaving the village otherwise untouched. A few days later the assassins returned to see the success of their trick. From afar they could see clouds of carrion-feeding birds hovering above the place, and on entering the village they found no less than 3,000 corpses of the natives, lying everywhere about the streets and houses. Jubilant at this, they proceeded to another village, where, in the same manner, they destroyed 800 lives with sublimated mercury And when the correspondent who reports these deeds was mailing his letter to "The London Times," they were arranging for a similar attack upon a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

The perpetrators of these unspeakable infamics make no secret of their crime. Indeed, they openly boast of it as a meritorious achievement. According to their code of morals, it is praiseworthy to destroy uncivilized races, in order that their lands may be occupied by those who are civilized. And at this the Brazilian Government apparently winks, because some high officials are members of the syndicate that will profit by the crime. This is, of course, the natural and fitting climax of the persistent injustice that has been everywhere shown to the aborigines by invading colo-The history of our own dealings with the North American natives is one that can only be read with shame; and the cargoes of rum and gunpowder that are being poured into Africa by so-called Christian nations are making the relations of Christendem to Heathendom a universal

These wholesale murders in Brazil, rivalling in every element of horror the darkest legends of Cortez and Pizarro, ought to rouse Dom Pedro's Government, though late, to righteous action, That Government has long borne the name of being criminally careless of the fate of its Indian wards. It is scarcely to be believed that it will complacently overlook this latest and most awful outrage. And every government that has to dea with uncivilized races may learn a wholesome lesson from this example of the natural outcome of the idea that the savage has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.

An admirer of Governor Hill says that David B. is controlled by a "high sense of duty." The author of this remark is a first-class humorist without knowing it. Or else Governor Hill has a phenomenally peculiar notion of what duty con-

Cold figures convey a better idea than anything else of the amount of travel that takes place in this city from year's end to year's end. According to a statement in the "Annual Review" of the Chamber of Commerce, the number of passengers carried in the surface cars in the year ended the 30th of last September was 203,452,439, and in the elevated cars the number was 159,819,585, making the grand total of 363,272,024. As the Review' remarks, these figures are in themselves sufficient evidence of the imperative need of increased facilities." If we could obtain statistics of the number among these 363,000,000 who had to stand during the whole or a part of their journey, the need of more and better rapid transit would be still more strikingly made manifest.

Brooklyn is going to have sixty-eight more policemen. The increase is none too large. For a city of 800,000 inhabitants a police force of 800 men cannot be pronounced extravagant.

Previous to the inauguration of President Clevo-land it was held almost as an article of the Repub-lican creed that the ability of the country was prac-tically monopolized by that party.—(The Evening Post. However that may have been, it is perfectly clear that the Democracy of to-day possesses so little ability that if Grover Cleveland should conclude to go out of politics his party would go into bankruptcy and "The Evening Post" into convulsions. The fact that Mr. Cleveland is the only Democratic candidate for the Presidency means that the party is unanimous because of its poverty. It actually has nobody else to run.

The House of Commons has rejected a bill providing for the closing of shops on every evening but Saturday at 8 o'clock. There are some things that cannot be regulated by law, as would-be reformers ought to learn in time, and the wise course for legislators to take is to keep their hands

The virtue of the Aldermen of this city has just escaped a violent assault. On Friday an interpolation was discovered in a bill at Albany which gave that august body the right to alter or extend the routes of the Cable Company, which is after seventy miles of the city's streets. If that had become a law, see what a temptation our City Fathers would have been subjected to. The Alder men's opportunifies are limited now, and how thankful they ought to be that it is so! It is much easier to be virtuous, and therefore bappy, when the opportunities of doing evil are few and far between. It was a mercy to the Aldermen that that discovery was made in time.

M. Carnot has better fortune in "swinging round the circle" than his predecessors in the French Presidency enjoyed. His friends were afraid that the height of the Boulangist fever was not an opportune time for him to make a provincial tour, and did their best to dissuade him from going. But he went, and our London correspondent reports that the Presidential journey has been moderately successful. On even moderate success M. Carnot is to be congratulated. When Marshal MacMahon essayed a tour of the provinces, he was received at some places with hisses and at others with dead silence; and

he was actually driven to cut short his journey and return home. Soon afterward he resigne his office. M. Grevy also, when at the height of his power, made a journey to Cherbourg. At every town he was greeted with deafening cheers -for Gambetta! "Curious!" he remarked, dryly; "they seem to mistake me for some one else!" And at last he put his head out of the carriage window and exclaimed, " My friends, you are mistaken. I am not M. Gambetta. I am Jules Grevy, President of the Republic!" But the crowd only thundered "Vive Gambetta!" in reply. M. Carnot has fared better, and has been received with genuine cordiality, almost amounting to enthusiasm; which is a fact equally creditable to him and to the French public.

Mr. Holman has been renominated. In the convention that did the work the Congressman did not play his usual part of objector. In fact, he seems to have forgotten that this was once his favorite role. Has his mental vision acquired such a squint that he can only see what looks to him like a job when it has its origin on the wrong side of the house?

"The New-York Times" asserts of President Cleveland's treatment of Civil-Service Reform that it " has not been all that was hoped or all that it should have been." All the Reformers admit this now, and yet their adherence to the man who was so much "better than his party" years ago is as firm as it was in 1884. Then they contended that Administrative Reform was the be-all and the end-all of their "independent movement." Yet now they are able to juggle their consciences into the belief that Civil-Service reform is only safe in the hands of the man who has cast his reform pretences to the winds and shown himself as stout a spoilsman as the most partisan member of his party could desire. The cloak which they have used to hide their real purposes and desires no longer answers its pur-

Mr. Brace's suggestion that boys of fifteen should be kept out of cheap lodging-houses is a good one. There can be no doubt that associating with tramps and such other persons as are in the habit of frequenting these places is demoralizing in the highest degree, and that in many cases the foundations of a career in crime may be laid in such resorts. The Board of Health can wisely a little time to investigating this matter and taking measures to put an end to it.

It is obvious that extreme precautions should be taken to prevent the contamination of the sources of the water supply of Brooklyn. But we do not believe that there is much ground for the reports recently circulated that the streams which furnish the water are not in as good a condition as they ought to be. The people who habitually use the water have seen no reason for complaint, and experiments made a few years ago showed that the Ridgewood water was of a better quality than that of most cities in the country. The only trouble with the Brooklyn water supply now is that there is danger that there may not be enough of it. A season of dry weather might bring about an alarming condition of things. The city authorities ought not to consent to let this possibility hang over the people's heads any longer.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, talking-about "Little Lord Fauntleroy," says: " Most of the scenes in the book are real; that, for instance, in which Cedric undertakes to teach his grandfather baseball. One day the original thought it necessary to instruct me in the great National game. After a great deal of explaining, I was obliged to admit that I was rather stupid. 'Oh, no, you're not, dearest,' protested the little hoy, 'you're not at all stupid; but I'm afraid I'm not a good 'splainer, and then, as you're a lady, of course baseball is not very easy to you."

Matthew Arnold's grave is close by those of his two eldest sons, and also of his youngest child, and near to those of a small circle of relatives and connections, amongst whose tombstones are to be read the names of some eight or ten members of the Buckland family, and that of Mrs. Delafield, sister of Dr. Arnold, and aunt of the late poet and scholar.

Contradicting the current fiction that the Czarina makes the dresses of her children, Mr. Labouchere remarks that the Czarina and all her sisters acted as their own maids and dressmakers in early life, simply because the present King and Queen of Denmark could not then afford either to buy their things or to provide them with attendants, as their income did ot exceed \$5,000 a year altogether, and they had six children, all of whom have achieved great marriages the Princess of Wales being the first to make a coup. The sons have been as fortunate as the daughters, for the Crown Princess of Denmark, who was the only child of the late King of Sweden by his marriage with the Princess Louise of the Netherlands, inherited a fortune which could only be counted by millions from her mother; and Prince Waldemar obtained a settlement of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of \$40,000 a year when he married the daughtern of the princes of the princess of th ment of \$40,000 a year when he married the daugh ter of the Duc de Chartres.

During the deadlock in Congress, Representative Taulbee, of Kentucky, was the victim of a practical oke which gave him a severe cold. One night he fell asleep in the House, in a big chair near a window Some wicked colleagues found him there, took off one of his shoes and placed his bare foot on the window sill. A few hours afterward he awoke, and found his shoe hanging on a gas-bracket at the other side of the chamber, while he had caught cold through the exposed foot.

Judge Gary, who presided over the trial of the Anarchists, is considered the sternest man on the Chicago bench. But there is a soft side to his heart; the side that ought to be soft.' Those who know them best say that he and Mrs. Cary are as fond of each other as when they were first married, though the each other as when they were list married, indugit we heads of both are white with age. She bids him good-by at the door when he starts downtown in the morning, and watches him till he turns the corner, where he invariably looks back and waves a final good-by, and his return at evening is greeted with as much joy as in the brave and bonny days of old.

A writer in "The Boston Herald" relates that Thaddeus Stevens had two weaknesses: au unconquerable love for poker, and a heart so tender that he would give his last cent to relieve distress. Between the two he was usually very far from "flush," be had a run of luck at cards, came out winner to the amount of an even \$100, and when his checks were cashed he received a crisp new bill of that denomina tion. Next morning he went to the Capitol at the tion. Next morning he went to the Capitol at the usual time, and was there waylaid by a soldier's widow, who had a pitcous tale of sorrow and suffering to relate. Stevens put his hand in his pocket, found the \$100 bill—it was all he had—and handed it to the astonished widow. A fellow-member was stanting by who had seen the game the night before, and knew where the money came from. Stevens caught his eye, smiled, and by way of explanation said: "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Little Emily-Do you like coffee, Mr. Watkins? Old Mr. Watkins-Certainly, dear, Little Emily-Well, you make such a noise swallowng, I thought perhaps it hurt you. Does it?

He Came Pretty Close.—Teacher—Tommy, how far is the sun from the earth?
Tommy (promptly)=Ninety-four miles.
Teacher (impressively)—Ninety-four millions of miles. Tommy.
Tommy—Oh, yes, ninety-four millions—I knew it was ninety-four something.—(The Epoch. The Butchers' National Protective Association will

hold its annual convention in Philadelphia on the 22d first. An interesting feature of the convention will be a grand barbecue, at which fifty steers and one hundred Southdown sheep will be roasted under the direction of the celebrated barbecutst, Mr. Wade. There will be four ditches, each fifty feet long, four feet deep and twelve feet wide. Sixty cords of wood and 450 pounds of butter for basting will be used.

pounds of butter for basing will be used.

A Man of Ability.—" Do you know if Brown is a man of ability, Dunniey!"

"I don't know anything ab at Brown or his ability either, and don't want to know. He refused to lend ma \$25 six months ago, and I haven't noticed him since."

"He seems to be a man of financial ability, Dumley."—(The Epoch.

One of the twenty-one "amateur steel inspectors," s the Navy Lieutenants are called who are detailed to inspect and test the quality of the steel for the new cruisers, was asked the other day what he had to do at the steel works. He replied in all seriousness Principally dodging the sparks." People acquainted with the forging of steel will appreciate such a reply. "Did you have any confederates?" inquired the Judge. "No, Jedge," said the prisoner, who had pleaded guilty to bank robbery, "the fellers that helped me was Democrats, o' course, but they wasn't rebs."—(Chicago Tribune.

It is reported that shot silk instead of shot birds

will be used on bennets this season. It is not every one who is ready with an applicable "bon mot" and boid enough to use it as a hot shot when it will do the most good. Senator Paton, of Connecticut, while playing cards at the residence of Mr. David Crawford, of Columbia, S. C., during a visit to that once beautiful city, was excessively annoyed at one of the party, an Englishman, who never lost an opportunity to cast a siur at everything American. Eaton stood the abuse as long as he could, and then, laying his cards upon the table, he looked the Britisher full in the face and said: "Do you know, sir,

that I think you are about the smallest edition England bound in calf I over have seen. You are as if for a place even in a library of cheap literature. (Town Topics.

Sam Jones thinks that unless the De Georgia is divided pretty soon the devil will en the whole lump.

Yesterday at the races Senators Ingalls and Blackburn were in the club house having a pleasant time with the edibles when Colonel Jim Williams, the Kentucky horseman, hove in sight.

"Well," he said, with more vigor than appears is this print, "are you fellows friends! I thought you were thirsting for each other's blood."

"Oh, no; we are friends," laughed Senator Blackburn, "ain't we?" turning to Mr. Ingalls.

"Yes," replied the Senator from Kansas, with that peculiar edge which shows through every tone; "oh, yes, we are friends—here."—(Washington Critic.

Old Holman has been renominated for Congress, a fact which goes to show that Congressional timber must be very scarce in his district. It is supposed that he was helped in his canvass by the report that

he has learned to chew tobacco even while making

Saw the Joke.—Mrs. Winks (looking up from paper)—Ha, ha, ha! That's toe funny. The idea! Ha, ha, ha! Oh. dear. I'll hurt myself laughing.
Mr. Winks—Weil, I've always believed that a woman never could see a joke, but you seem to have got one through your head this time.

"Humph! I'd like to see a joke I couldn't see through."

never could see a joke, but you seem to have got one through your head this time.

"Humph! I'd like to see a joke I couldn't see through."

"Read that one."

"Let me see. Where is it? Oh, here it is: 'Bridget, said the lady of the house, severely'—Ha, ha, ha! Isn't it funny? Severely! The idea of the lady of the house daring to speak to the cook 'severely' lie, he, he!"

"But what's the rest?"

"I didn't get any further."—(Omaha World.

In Chicago they are wondering whether Mr. Fuller's graceful and becoming mustache will not be a little out of keeping with the traditions of the Supreme Bench.

Searching the Records.—Minister's Wife (whose husband is short of a sermon)—Here is an old one, dear, that you preached several years ago, before you accepted your present call; why not use that?

Minister—What is the text?

Minister's Wife—It's about the camel and the eye of the needle.

Minister—That wouldn't do at all. Don't you know
that I preach to a two-hundred million dollar congregation every Sunday morning!—(The Epoch.

Prose versus Poetry.—Editor (to intellectual looking young man)—No poetry this morning, my friend.
We're full of it.
Young Man (handing him manuscript)—It's not poetry, sir; it's prose.
Editor (looking at the manuscript)—It-m—yes—gas, one month, seven-fifty. Just leave it, please, and Pilread it at my leisure.—(Tid-Bits.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A larger white alement was present at the recent Texas Republican Convention than in any similar gathering in the State for many years; and a number of its delegates sent thence to Chicago are men of wealth, as well as of force and character,

W. O. Bradley, who is one of the Blue Grass delegates-at-large to Chicago, and whom the Kentucky Republican Convention has indersed for Vice-President, was fiercely antagonized for weeks by Colonel A. M. Swope, one of Sherman's adherents.

Private "Joe" Fifer is not the only soldier on the Illinois Republican State ticket this year. General Charles W. Pavev, nominated for auditor, is a veteran, and a friend of Logan. The Germans, too, have a representative on the ticket, in Charles Becker, nomince for treasurer. "Bob" Taylor leads in the race for the De

nomination for Governor in Tennessee: but Thomas M. McConnell, of Chattanooga, presses him closely, and there is a respectable "field" stringing out behind The third-party people in Massachusetts threaten

to get a divorce from the female suffrage business this year, and a particularly lively time in the coming State Convention is anticipated in consequence.

INCIDENTS OF THE STAGE.

PLAYS, PLAYWRIGHTS AND ACTORS. A. M. Paimer has received letters from over three hun-dred non-professional friends of Lester Wallack, expressing their willingness to serve on the committees. Among the writers are General Sherman, Mayor Hewitt, August Belwriters are General Sherman, Mayor Howit, August Bel-mont, Noah Davis, General Horace Porter, Leonard Jerome, S. L. M. Barlow, Parke Godwin, ex.Judge Charles P. Daly, Austin Corbin, J. H. Draper, Arthur Leary and Edward Cooper. The boxes will be seld at auction at the Madison Square Theatre to-day, at 4 p. m., and it is suggested that some who were unable to obtain scats should that the searches and nursham boxes. Agree Ethel should club together and purchase boxes. Agnes Ethel Tracy has sont Mr. Palmer \$250 for a lower box, and Robert Dunlap authorizes a premium bid of \$100. The

The Harlem Choral Club will give its third private con-cert of this season at Pilgrim Church, Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. this evening. At the Thalis Theatre this week the last of the Barnay-Possart performances may be seen. The programme is: Monday, benefit of Stage Manager Emil Hahn, "Der Monday, benefit of State States and Barnay; Tuesday, last com-bination of Barnay, Possart and Giers, in "Uriel Acosta";

day, benefit for Freise and Rank, "Dr. Klaus," with Possart; on Friday and Saturday Herr Possart will appear as Napelcon.
The sumptuous production of the "Queen's Mate" will probably occupy the stage of the Broadway Theatre for many weeks. Much condensation has been effected since

the first night, with decidedly good results.

Hoye's musical farce, "A Hole in the Ground," is

attraction this week at the Grand Opera House.

"The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," a recent London success, will have its first New York presentation as the Academy of Music to-night. The play was produced Academy of Music to-night. The pay have a company, which is the same as will present the piece at the Academy, being especially praised for the excellence of their work. Among the players are Henry Lee, Frank Bangs, William Norris, W. S. Harkins, Herbert Ayling, Henry Vernon, Bijou Heron, Heien Ban-orett, Clara Windram and Mrs. Carrie Jamieson. Mr. Lee will play the part of a detective, in which he assumes various disguises.

The monkeys, dogs and ponies continue at the Star

Theatre, where they are doing well. Unlike most foreign actors who make successes here, these have not struck for an increase of salaries. Natural Gas" is an unquestionable hit at the Fifth

Avenue. It will be continued indefinitely. Rosina Vokes will return this week to two of her old

favorites, "My Milliner's Bill" and "A Double Lesson," in which she is at her best. These will be preceded by a farce, "Which is Which?" by S. Theyre Smith, now prescatted for the first time in this city. Miss Eleanor Barry has entirely recovered and has resumed her place in the Company.

The fourth summer season of the McCaull Opera Com-

pany at Wallack's Theatre will open to-night, when Sydney Rosenfeld's new comic opera, with music by Julius J. Lyons and Adolph Newsk, will be heard for the first time. Very little has been made public concerning this work further than the fact that Mr. Rosenfeld uses the incident of the arena from Frank R. Stockton's famous atory of "The Lady or the Tiger F and undertakes to decide satifactorily the widely discussed question involved in the above title. Frank R. Stockton will be present in Colonel McCaull's box. The full cast is as follows:

Passsias, King of Sparta . De Wolf Hopper Lamachus, a Spartan Soldier, in love with Lamachus, a Spartan Soldier, in love with Irene
Messander, the King's Prophet
Messander, the King's Prophet
Iefferson De Angelis
Theotychides, the King's General
Five Ephori,
OF
Chief Magistrates
Of
Chief Magistrate
Of
Chief Magistrates
Of
Chief Magistrate
Of
Chief Ma Darcons, a Persian Captive Madeline Polyxens, an Elderly Athenian Mai the King's Instructed in Refines Mathilde

Measrs. Rosenquest, Lacy and Arthur will give the patrons of the Fourteenth Street Theatre a souvenir on the occasion of the fitigith performance of "The Still Alarm," which will eb this evening.

Owing to the great success of Miss Clars Morris in her new play, "Renee de Moray," it will be the programme for the entire week at Niblo's. This engagement closes Miss Morris's season. Miss Kate Claxton and Charles Miss Morris's season. Miss Kate Clarkon and Charles

A. Stevenson will begin a two weeks' engagement at
Niblo's on Monday, May 14, in their new play "The
World Against Her." The accenery will be entirely new,
and a strong company has been engaged for this production.

An operatic concert by Marie Biro de Marion is announced to take place in Chickering Hall on Wednesday

Miss Gertrude Griswold's charity conefit of the St. George's Seaside Home for the Poer, already announced in "The Tribune," will take place this even-ing in Chickering Hall.

ANOTHER KIND OF "HUMMER." From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is the investigation bee, not the Presidential bee, that is now hovering around Governor Hill's bonnet. A TRAITOR'S UNBLUSHING CONFESSION.

From The Providence Journal. (Outcast from the Republican party.)

This is a formidable list of political crimes (which the Convention brings against this paper) and the worst the Convention brings against this paper) and the worst to the the they are all true. They completely disqualify "The Journal" from being considered an organ of the Republican party.

qualify "The Journal" is of the Republican party. POPULAR HISTORY IN CONVENIENT FORM.

From The Shenango Valley (Pens.) News. The New-York Tribune new comes to us each day cut and pasted, so that the whole eight pages are alike accessible as they are all alike bright and fresh and newsy. The Tribune is a daily universal history, indiscense to the man who would keep posted on all current topics. Then it is the Republican paper of the times.